THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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P. S.—Passengers by this opportunity can be conveyed Overland to Madras from Beypore, and from thence to Calcutta by Steamers.

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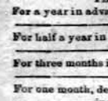

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Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

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THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 8 A.M. punctual.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparak walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 27th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, E. VAN WOLLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports, on SATURDAY next the 31st instant.

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NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate, Price Rs. 600. Sounds in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.
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Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Duke of Northumberland*, Captain E. BROWN, from London, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain E. BROWN will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship.
JOHN TANNER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.
Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the change of the date of departure of the English Mail, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will by held on THURSDAY, the 29th, instead of WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, as notified in former Advertisements.
J. WRAY,
Byculla Club, 9th Jan. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

CAUTION.—A CHEQUE, drawn on the Bank of Bombay, by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esquire, payable to Colonel Rivers or bearer, No. 56696 dated 20th January 1863, for Rupees 21,042, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Bank.
WALTER SCOTT, Major-General,
Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

LOST! 300 RUPEES REWARD.—Between the 15th and 20th January, a BANK OF BOMBAY NOTE for Rs. 1,000, was paid by mistake for a Bank Note of Rs. 10, in one of the European Mercantile Offices in the Fort.

Whoever brings the same back to C.C. *Gazette* Office, will receive a REWARD of Rs. 300, and whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of the Note will receive a Reward of Rs. 150.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863. All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.
D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 1,000 PER SHARE ON THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay a THIRD CALL of Rs. 1,000 per Share on THIRD ISSUE, in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where usual receipts will be granted for the same.
Bombay, 15th January 1863.

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The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

Amsena Bebee and Khadiza Bebee.....*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Futteh Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*
and
Futteh Bebee Widow and Executrix, &c.....*Plaintiff.*
vs.
Amsena Bebee and others.....*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these Causes, and dated the fifth day of June last. Notice is hereby given, that any Creditors or Persons (except Subbaghund Megraz, Jumnabsee daughter of Jena Bhoga, Nurrotum Nuttoo, and Jeetajee Soomjee), having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hoossain Roghay, deceased, and Mahomed Ameea bin Mahomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively, are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 28th day of February next, in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 19th day of January, 1863.

(Signed) L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named Cause

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage be-towed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their Supporters as have still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close their accounts.
FESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concerning the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 3.

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with certain marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject treated of at the top of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 1.

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy community, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, Lloyd's Agents, and the Royal Engineers is clearly tabled.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into a small space and fills a dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Civil Table of Rates, Rime Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Oft-mooted and Unwarranted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to record them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan.* 5.

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COMMERCIAL VIEW of 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.
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At considerably reduced Prices.

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Indian Territories, Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to enquire into the Operation of the Acts 3 and 4, Will. 4, for the better government of Her Majesty's Indian Territories (1852)	4 0
Sixth Report, Indian Territories (1853)	2 0
Fifth Report Indian Territories (1852)	2 0
Correspondence respecting Insults in China	2 0
Fourth Report, Indian Territories (1853)	2 0
Report on the Ordnance Survey Commission; together with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix	1 0
Report, East India: Transport of Troops	1 4
Return, East India: Cotton: Part I. Bengal and North-Western Provinces	6 0
Report, Ameer Ali Moorad's claim (Coffey's Petition)	2 0
Oude, Papers relating to	2 0
Further Papers relative to the Discovery of Gold in Australia	2 0
Correspondence respecting Relations with Persia	2 0
Fourth Report: Colonisation and Settlement (India)	3 0
Further Papers relative to the Insurrection in the East Indies, No. 8 in Continuation of Nos. 6	2 0
East India (Education) 19th July 1854	1 0
Commissariat Accounts	1 0
East India: Ameer Ali Moorad, Papers relating to (1852)	4 0
Toronto Register: An Act for the better government of India (2nd August 1858)	1 0
East India: King of Delhi. Copy of the Evidence taken before the Court appointed for the Trial of the King of Delhi	0 8
East India (Currency) Copy of all Correspondence relating to the Establishment of a Paper Currency in India; and of a Minute from the Right Honorable Jas. Wilson respecting a Gold or Double Standard	0 4
East India: Financial Measures, Sir Charles Trevelyan	1 0
East India (Civil Service) Copy of a Despatch from the Government of India, dated 3rd June 1859, reviewing Report of the Commission for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India	1
Further Papers (No. 9) (in Continuation of No. 7) relative to the East Indies	5 0
Army (Purchase of Commissions, and Sir C. Trevelyan's evidence)	1 0
Report from the Select Committee on Colonization and Settlement (India)	1 0
East India (Telegraphs)	1 0
Third Report from the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, and Appendix	2 0
East India (Army) Returns of the Strength, Regimentally, in Officers and Men and Horses, or the Regular Local Army of the save at Arms in *India*, European and Native, at the different Presidencies, from the latest Returns; and of the number of Recruits at the Depot at Warley, and tne number now on the voyage to India	4 0
East India: Return for Papers relating to the arrangements for a General Department of Account and Audit in India	0 2
Index to Papers from the Select Committee on East India Railways	1 0
Conclusion of the Commissioner's Report on the Manufacture, Sale, and Tax on Salt in British India, in continuation of the Report laid before Parliament by Her Majesty's Command on the 24th of April 1856. 2 Appendices	1 8
Report: Education in Behar	1 8
——: Territorial Disbursements	1 0
——: on the Godavery River	2 0
——: Education in Bombay	6 0
——: Moral and Material Progress of India 3 parts	1 0
——: Cost of the East India Army	1 0
Mr. Laing's Reply to Sir Charles Wood	3 8
General Report on Indian Administration, 1856	5 0
First Report of Commissioners on Judicial Establishments, Laws and Procedure in India, (1856)	1 8
Appendix to Papers on the Matinies (1857)	2 0
——(B) to Further Papers (No. 5), on the Mutinies (1858)	4 0
East India: King of Oude, Treaties with and Minutes (1-58)	1 4
Report on Ordnance Survey of U. Kingdom, 1855-56	3 0
——: Commissioners on Inns of Court and Chancery 1855	11 4
Report: New Westminster Bridge, 1855	1 8
Pilotage: Return of all Bye-laws, Regulations, &c. 1857	2 0
Return: East India (Cotton) Part I, Bengal and N. W. P. (1857)	4 0
Return: East India (Cotton) Part 2, Madras (1857)	4 0
Colonization (India): Map shewing Localities of Principal Products and course of Trank Railways	5 0
East India: Despatches relative to Issue of Paper Money (1862)	1 0
——: Return of Revenue (printed 20th April 1858) for the year ending Dec. 1854	0 8
Minutes of Evidence (Taken before Select Committee on Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, Part 1 (1860)	1 8
ditto, Part 2	2 8
Nawab of Surat: Correspondence between Mir Jaffer Ali, the Board of Control, and East India Directors	1 0
Nawab of Surat: Return of Treaties and Letters, &c. (1856)	1 0
Nawab of Surat: Correspondence on Property of, (1858)	0 8
Protocol signed at Paris Jan. 6, 1857 for carrying out the Provisions of Treaty of March 30th 1856	1 0
Treaties: made with Native States since May 1854, copies of all	2 8
East India (Torture): Copies of all letters, &c. &c. relating to case of Alleged Torture in India together with copy of Instructions issued, &c. &c. 1857	2 0
Papers: Opium Trade in China, 1842-1856	1 4
Return: Copy of every Account registered by Assurance Companies up to 15th July 1856	1 0
Papers: Proceedings of Naval Forces at Canton (1857)	2 0
Ditto Further Proceedings ditto	0 8
China: Correspondence Registration of Vessels at Hongkong	0 8
China: Chinese Prisoners at Hongkong	0 8
Report of Commissioners on Promotion and Retirement in the Higher Ranks of the Army	1 0
First Report Civil Service Commission, 1856	2 0
Report and Appendix: Best Mode of Re-organizing system for training Officer for Scientific Corps, 2 Parts	8 0
Report: Conveyance of Mails by Railways 1854	3 0
——: Purchase and Sale of Commissions in the Army (1857)	5 0
Correspondence with United States respecting Central America	2 8
Paper relating to recruiting in U States	2 0
Correspondence: Relations with Persia, 1857	2 0
Returns: objects, names and places of Business of Assurance Companies and Accounts registered (1856)	2 0
Sixth Report: Indian Territories, 1853	2 0
Report: Foreign Military Education	1 0
——: Railways, 1852	1 8
——: 1855	2 0
Captain Galton's Report: Railways of U. States	2 0
Returns; Correspondence; Guano in the Islands of Jarvis, Hinkle and Sherwood	1 8
Returns; Advantages held out to Retired Indian Officers on settling in H. M. Colonies	1 0
Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia, (1857)	1 0
Return charges, &c. incurred in the growth of Opium, (1857)	0 8
Report Commissioners on Salt (Index cancel)	0 4
Papers in Continuation of Report on Salt, 1856	0 4
Conclusion of Report on Salt, 1856	1 0
Correspondence: Revision of Assessment in South Arcot; Meriah Agency in Ganjam and Orissa; Administration of Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Public Works Department, 1857	1 0
Minutes and Correspondence: Hindustan and Thibet Road, &c. &c.	2 8
Returns of Names of all Officers who served in the Crimea, &c. &c. 1857	1 8
Return: Area, Population, &c. of India, 1857	1 0
Return: Correspondence; dismissal of Meerza Ali Akbhar, (1858)	1 0
Return: Number of Persons employed on Railways in United Kingdom on June 30, 1855, &c. &c.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Tuesday, 27th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	99 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	18 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	10 per ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	68 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	81 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Sassoon United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
horstie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs.2000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Fou. Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36	} 94½
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	10-3
Spanish Dollars	210
Cavolus	290
Mexican Dollars	225
German Crowns	213
Five Franc Pieces	205
ther Silver	106½ to 106¾
Gol l Leaf	15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
(Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d.
(Seed)	£3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (28th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 380 to 385
Old Surat	„ 395 to 410
Old Dhollera, and Bhownagger	„ 410 to 420
New Omrawuttee	„ 422 to 425
Old Comptas	„ 425 to 436
Old Dharwar Sawgrinned	„ 538 to 540
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„ 418 to 420
Old Veravul	„ 375 to 380
New Khandeish	„ 410 to 415
Old Poradebee	„ 375 to 380
New Accota	„ 400 to 410
Old Mangalore	„ 380 to 385
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,529 to 1,525.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-3 to 6-4
Rapeseed, Guzerat „	7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) „	32 to 33
Nigur „	38 to 40
	27 to 28

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).

RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).

Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars regarding Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at MESSRS. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA, LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).

THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.
„	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
„	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
„	2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
„	1 month's sight	2s.
„	On demand	2s. 0d.
On Scotland		1s. 11½d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

The obvious disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange Inward, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the items enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady by Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement of payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enshment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in dia, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the ra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to ke all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, w South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the nsaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,

Bombay, 23rd January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ On demand	2s.	0d. „
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d. „
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d. „

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s.	0¼d. „
3 Do.	2s.	0¼d. „
2 Do.	2s.	0¼d. „
1 Do.	2s.	0¼d. „
Sight	2s.	0d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5	„	
Do.	12	do.	6	„	

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
„ on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 „ „

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw for Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,

IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.

J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.

PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief ment, Bombay.) ... secretary to the Governor

LONDON ..... *Bankers.*

Liv... ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.

...ERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding *Rs.* 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 month's notice of withdrawal	6 per cent	3 ann.
do. 9 do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6 do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4 do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3 do.	do.	4 do. do.
do. 1 do.	do.	3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,

Bampart Row, 29th January 1863. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	„	6	„	5	„
Do.	„	12	„	6	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 25	Faize Allum	Wair	Calcutta 29 Dec.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 24 Jan.
26	Bone Marie	Graveran	Bordeaux 6 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 26	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Roonnell; Mr. Gardon; Mr. F. C. Maclier; Mr. and Mrs. Beyts; and 99 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Howson; Master Howson; Mr. Evans; and 4 natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—205 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Indian Queen*, R. Jago, bound to Liverpool.

Ship *Teazer*, Nacoda, bound to Juddah.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Margaret Jane*, for Bushire.

Ship *Japan*, for Kurrachee.

Ship *Walmer Castle*, for London.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Queen of the Seas*.—1,722 kegs Zinc, 6 bales Canvas, 376 Tinplates, 275 kegs Nails, 5,392 bundles Iron Bars, 21 hhds. Wine, 200 barrels Green Copprss, 49 cases Copper, 2 cases Silk, 3 nos. Carriages, 39 cases Paper, 55 packages Earthenware, 5 bales Twine, 100 Iron Plates, 169 barrels Bottled Beer, 8 cases Brass.

Ship *Trenton*.—50 Iron Anchors, 50 cases Beads, 357 bales Cordage, 10 bales Twine, 325 barrels Alum, 61 bales Twist, 12 bales Canvas, 254 Iron Bars, 28 kegs Ironware, 109 boxes Tin Plates, 2 cases Piece Goods, 16 boxes Clocks, 3,527 kegs Nails, 8 hhds. Glassware, and 75 barrels.

From Madras.

Barque *Amelia*.—1,705 bags Sugar.

From Calcutta.

Barque *Sir Edward Perry*.—4,602 bales Rice, 270 bales Jute, 799 bales Gunny Bags, 4 cases Silk Piece Goods, 5 cases Cotton Piece Goods, 1 box Flower Oil, 95 bales Cotton, 2 cases Pickles, 3 cases Sundries, 23 bundles Jute Twine.

Ship *Waverley*.—250 bales Jute, and 1 Horse Sugar, 283 bales Gunny Bags, 3 boxes Tobacco, 6,789 bags Rice.

From Hongkong.

Ship *Shen Soh*.—375 chests Tea, 377 cases Crockery Ware, 1,725 bales Cotton, 2,922 bags Sugar, 100 cases Cassia, 97 bundles Old Copper, 50 slabs Tin, 367 cases Sago, 25 cases Long Pepper, 10 cases Camphor, 2,490 cases Rattan, 5 packages Coffee, and 4 cases Mace.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 26TH JANUARY 1863.

For London

Her Majesty.—425 bundles Mustard Seed, 212½ cwt.; 75 bundles Surnee Seed, 37½ cwt., Dewjee Muckanv.

City of Carlisle.—1 Horse and 1 Horabole; 34 cases Hingda, 85 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

Brandon.—127 cases Gum, 263 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs., Ralli Brothers.

Walmer Castle.—2,000 bags Linseed, 3,000 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 14 cases Chundroos, 30 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. Fazulbhoy Remtoola.

For Liverpool.

Shakespear.—Loose Spun Wood, 160 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 158 bags Country Gall, 155 cwt., Dewjee Muckanv.

Malakoff.—32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt.; 18 bales Wool, 54 cwt., Doolubdass Parbhoodass; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsey; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mung sh Pandoorung; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 21 bales Wool, 63 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Vusunjee Munsy; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee.

Uncas.—29 bales Wool, 87 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Byramsiw Dhunjeebhoy; 28 bales Wool, 84 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee; 840 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Fanny Forsyth.—32 bales Wool, 96 cwt., Wootamchund Mundhra; 200 C. Macdonald and Co.; C. Macdonald and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muthoordass Jeejeejee; 1,890 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Mascarenhas and Co.; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Pannachund Kessowjee.

Pulinurus.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; Pursotum Tersy; 34½ bales Cotton, 120¾ cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Muncherjee Soorjee; 21 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., Vulubdass Lill-dhur; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Vusunjee Munsy.

Rosalie.—25 bales Cotton, 82½ cwt., Odha Nanjee; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Curumchund Pemchund.

Belgravia.—17 bales Cotton, 59 cwt., Nowrojee Eduljee; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt. Kessowjee Bhuwanjee; 61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt. Shivjee Sooroji.

Morning Star.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sivemoorty Anapoory; 70 bales Wool 210 cwt. Sudajee Nanjee; 500 bales cotton 1,750 cwt. Nessurvanjee Dinshawjee; 137 bales cotton 540½ cwt. Sewchund Manockchund.

Clyde.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Odha Nanjee.

Hyacinth.—176 bales C tton 614½ cwt. Dinshaw Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton 350 cwt. Bomjee Jeatha; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wo mersy Mooljee.

Richard Cobden.—2 bales Cotton 7 cwt., John Tanner & Co.; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Mooruzmull Booleechund.

Protector.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Damoder Bhimjee.

Daniel Rankin.—41 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

Coromandel.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.

Natolia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Sirgoon Framjee.

Queen of England.—51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., R. Sazba and Co.

Cimber.—310 bags Linseed, 465 cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy.

Fort William.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Tickumdass Vusunjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Furdoonjee Framjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Dinshawjee.

Delhi.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee.

For Queen's Town.

Early Dawn.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Fattaychund Dewchund.

For Saint Helena.

Sailor Prince.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,250 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 2,000 bags Linseed, 3,000 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 32 pieces Kissonlall Ramdyall; 4 cases Cashmere Shawls, 70 pieces, Assola Abdool Gunny.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—30 cases ... pieces, ages Indigo, 714 ... sundries, G. Whitley; 35 packages ... Hajee Zanel Abadeen; 6 cases Indigo, ... Framgopal Asburn and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu*.—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 91 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 15 chests, M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta and Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 33 chests M. Opium, 143 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 76 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 33½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 1 box Cowhezour, 13 lbs., S. and D. Byramjee; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ladhabhoy Nensy and Co.; 90 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sazon; 2 cases Sundries, Framjeebhoy Cassumbhoy; 5 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Monarbhoy Vizbhookun; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sazon; 2 cases Sundries, Framjeebhoy Cassumbhoy; 5 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Monarbhoy Vizbhookun; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, S. Bhoodermull.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu*.—17 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, J. N. Ebram; 24 chests M. Opium, 40 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 5 boxes Dollars, Khan Mohmud Habibbhoy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu*.—2 chests Printed Books, 218 nos.; 1 chest Piece Goods, Hassun Azam.

For Galle.

Steamer *Emeu*.—1 box Photographs, W. Turner.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu*.—2 boxes Piece Goods Golam, Hosen; 1 case E. Silk Piece Goods, 150 pieces, Mallum Ahmud Cassum and Co.; 1 box Cotton and Silk Piece Goods, 45 pieces; 1 chest Dry Fruits, 1¼ cwt., David Sassoon & Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Emeu*.—1 box Company Rupees, 2,000 nos., Tarrachund Sittaram.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Jan. 20, French Barque *Lily*, E. DeLamlos, from Pondicherry 9th January.

DEPARTURE.—Jan. 19, Barque *Nemesis*, J. Allan, to Calcutta via Masulipatam.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 26.

Hay, Ensign C., 3rd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

Petrie, Lieut. Col., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Costobadie, Lieut. C. H., 3rd Bombay Guards, on leave, from Ahmednggur.

Thorp, Assistant Surgeon R. ... 25th Regt. N. I., M.D., on leave, from Baroda.

Borradaile, Lieut. E. W., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Bates, Captain J., Brigade Major, on leave, from Deesa.

Kennedy, Surgeon Major J., Medical Establishment, M.D., to join, from Kamptee.

Hancock, Captain H. F., Engineers, on duty, from Jubbulpoor.

Costellos, Surgeon Major D., Medical Establishment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.

James, Assistant Surgeon R. W., Medical Department, M.D., on furlough with Troops, to Europe.

Carter, Ensign, 16th Regt., on sick certificate, to Europe.

Wright, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical, to join, to Poona.

Bates, Captain J., Brigade Major, on leave, to Poona.

Nicholin, Surgeon R., 2nd Grenadier Regt., on sick certificate, to Europe.

Lynch, Captain A. N. H., 19th Regt. M. N. I., on furlough, to Europ

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening :—

"MARCH, "ARZVALLA" ..... *Dänzel.*
OVERTURE, "Norma" ..... *Bellini.*
WALTZ, "Die Morgensterne" ..... *Labitzky.*
SELECTION, "Of Irish Airs" ..... *Moore.*
ARIA, (Op.) "Rubezahl" ..... *Flotow.*
QUADRILLE, "St. Patrick" ..... *Laurent.*
GALOP, "Malakoff" .....

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, to Aden and Suez, on the 28th instant, at 10 A. M :—

For Suez.—Mr. Denso; Mr. Jacob Davidson; Mr. Nicholson.

For Marseilles.—Captain A. N. H. Lynch, Madras Army; Mr. G. T. Gumerean; Lieut. E. L. Ommaney.

For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Sandwith, two children and a European servant; Captain and Mrs. Playfair, two children and Ayah; Major and Mrs. D. Robinson, 72nd Highlanders; Mr. Jarratt, P. & O. Co.'s Service; Mr. and Mrs. Baylee; Captain Day, 28th Regiment; Lieut. Col. MacCaskill. *2nd Class.*—Mrs. Walker; Mr. G. P. Steven.

THE DAYS OF THE INQUISITION REVIVED.—It will scarcely be deemed probable that, in this the middle of the nineteenth century under the boasted liberty of English law, a British subject under the protection of his own government in an English colony is suddenly arrested on some alleged military charge, and bandied about from prison to prison and from country to country for a period of eight months without being brought to trial, at the end of which period the person is liberated, it having been discovered that the man had been all along caged for an offence committed by another; in other words he was the wrong man. That such an event has taken place in Bombay, will doubtless, startle our readers, who happily believe in the blessings and security of living under British law. It appears that the man Page was arrested at Colaba by Constable Bell some eight months ago, as a military deserter, and taken before Mr. Forjett who ordered that the prisoner should be taken to Colaba, and made over to the military authorities, who received Page, kept him in confinement in the quarter-guard for some time, then changed his prison for one at Khandalla, and eventually for one at Poona, where he was detained until the other day when he was set at liberty. During the whole of this period the man was not placed before a proper tribunal either for trial or examination, but was kept a prisoner charged with an offence of which he was innocent. The American Consul has taken up the matter to obtain justice for Page; but Mr. Barton in his application for redress to the Chief Magistrate yesterday failed to obtain any in consequence of the matter not having come before his Worship magisterially: the matter, however, it is believed, is to be represented to the proper quarter.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents :—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY :—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
The Karrachee Cotton Trade.
Presentation of the Victoria Cross to Major R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent in Kattywar.
Wreck of the Late Ship *Columbus*.
The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
HINTS TO MARINERS.
SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.
OFFICIAL PAPERS.
Navigation of the River Indus.
Waste Lands in Darjeeling.
Public Works at Beitkul.
Public Works in North Canara.
Proceedings in the Public Works Department.
Resolution of the Government, in Public Works Department.
Regarding Discretionary Public Works Allowance in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay Auxiliary to the Society for Foreign Bible Distribution.
Duty on Cotton in Dharwar.
Collision between the *Veteran* and *Joshua*.
NEWS-LETTERS.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES.
Origin of Cholera in India.
Working of the Code of Civil Procedure.
Major Keatinge.
The Budget System.
The Madras Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.
Public Works.
Summary—Settlement Bill.
The Rent Question in Bengal.
The Christian Conference at Lahore.
Branch Railway.
Cotton Gin Factory in Dharwar.
Cholera in India.
Dissolution of the Bombay Throstle Mill Company.
Sir Alexander Grant.
The Indian Medical Service.
Waste Lands.
Working of the Penal Code.
Indian Plants.
Sir Hugh Rose.
Sir Charles Trevelyan.
Administration Report of the Electric Telegraph for 1861-62.
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North West Frontier.
Central India.
Madras.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Lose who Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Cochin Market Report.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this office, is now available.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 25th January 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair; strong S.W.
GOGHANDRE.—Fair N.E. Ther. 71.
GOA.—Cool; winds light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; light N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair; and very cool.

At 9 hours of the 26th January 1863.

BROACH.—Fine; wind N.E. light.
BULSAR.—Fair and cool S.W.
GOA.—Cool; wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; moderate wind N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine; wind N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine; wind N. E. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 18th Jan., 1863

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 50,621.			
Amount	Rs.	31,626	1 1
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	66,884	10 3
Total...	Rs.	98,510	11 4

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 41,780.			
Amount	Rs.	23,020	12 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	31,582	3 1
Total...	Rs.	54,602	15 7

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167¾ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 11th Jan., 1863

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,070.			
Amount	Rs.	9,763	4 7
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	8,320	7 7
Total...	Rs.	18,083	12 2

Corresponding Week last year. Open 132½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,834.			
Amount	Rs.	5,614	2 3
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	1,983	1 10
Total...		7,597	4 1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 24th January 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	83,01,872
Other Deposits	,,	98,71,413
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	6,00,012
Rest	,,	3,22,391
Rupees...		2,43,20,688

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...	,,	41,35,576
Credit Accounts on do. do. ...	,,	7,41,545
Bills discounted	,,	63,32,190
Dead Stock	,,	3,49,253
Balances with Branches and Agents ...	,,	19,38,622
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash ..... Rs. 22,90,331		
Securities ..... ,, 20,11,541		
	,,	43,01,872
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	52,66,865
Rupees...		2,43,20,688

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results :—

An increase in Public Deposits of 1,604,488
A decrease in other Deposits of 1,196,908
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of 7,359
An increase in the Rest of 7,128
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of 630,166
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of 220,374
An increase in Bills Discounted of 534,540
A decrease in Dead Stock of 7,191
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of 94,206
An increase in Government reserve of 1,604,488
A decrease in Cash and Currency notes of ... 770,682

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1862-63.

Seventh Meeting, 5th January 1863.

THE monthly meeting was held in the hall of the Elphinstone Institution, this day, at half-past seven o'clock P.M.

Present.—Messrs. Hormusjee Dadabhai, Nanabhai R. Ranina, Darashaw Rattonjee Chichgar, Bala Mungash Wagleh, B.A., Janardan S. Gadgil, Trimbuckrao Bapuji Mayadeo, Bulwant and Yeshwunt Krishna Palekar, Vinayek Narayen Bhagvat, Dhondu Shamrao Garud, Madao Narayen Shirghamkar, Anandrao Hureeshunkur, Bhikaji Ramchundra, Pramji Bomanji, Kahoba Gunputrao, and the Secretary.

In the absence of the President Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy was unanimously voted to the chair.

The minute of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Elections.—Messrs. Mangesh Pandurang, Ramkrishna Sazba, Vinayek Pandurang, Wosudeo Krishna, Vinayek Moroji, Jagannath Atmaram Wagleh, Balkrishna Nilaji, Vasantrao Balmukund, and Narayen Ramchundra.

Members proposed.—Mr. Narayen Rugunnathji proposed by Mr. Anundrao Harishankur and seconded by Bala Mungesh Wagleh.

The chairman then requested Mr. Trimbukrao Bapuji Mayadeo to read his paper on "Trial by Jury."

Mr. Trimbukrao gave a historical account of the institution of trial by Jury, pointing out the existence of similar institutions amongst the Greeks and Romans as well as amongst the Hindus. The system of Punchayet in India was mentioned. The principle of a verdict by majority as well as by unanimity was explained. The qualifications of Jurors and their duties, the right of challenging and other interesting topics were succinctly explained. The paper concluded by giving an account of Anglo-Indian Juries and a general review of the advantages and disadvantages of the Jury system generally.

After a short discussion, the chairman (Mr. Hormusji) made a few observations in defence of Anglo-Indian Juries, the faulty system by which the Jury lists were recruited at present, was pointed out; and it was observed that a certain amount of liberal education should be an indispensible qualification of a Juryman.

Thanks were voted to the writer of the paper and the chairman, and there being no other business before the Society, the meeting was adjourned to Monday, the 2nd February 1863.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—26TH JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

FAST DRIVING.—Sullamon Casim and Mahomed Ibraham, two Mahomedans, were brought up charged with rash and negligennt driving on Sunday last.

Police Sepoy deposed, that the prisoners were driving their bullock hackeries at a gallop along the Esplanade at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening last. As their driving was rash, he (witness) called to them to stop, but this they did not do until a trooper was sent after them.

A witness corroborated the above.

The Magistrate fined the prisoners two rupees each.

FINDING COTTON.—Abdool Ali Mahomed was brought up charged by the goods agent of the G. I. P. Railway, with having in his possession, two annas worth of cotton, which he was unable satisfactorily to account for.

Police Sepoy, No. 1576 deposed, that at eleven o'clock yesterday, he saw the prisoner going out of the Railway station, and found the cotton now produced on the prisoner.

Prisoner in defence said, he found it lying in the stores, he took it up, it did not belong to him.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner three rupees.

ANOTHER CASE.—Imam Ali Hossein was charged with having two rupees worth of wool in his possession which was supposed to be stolen.

Police Sepoy, No. 76 stated, that on Sunday evening at half-past six witness saw prisoner coming out of Carnac Bunder. He had some wool in a cloth underneath his arm. Witness seized him and asked him what he had, when he said "nothing." He was then searched and the wool was found in his coat. When asked where he got the wool from, he said he had no money to eat opium and therefore brought it from the Bunder.

Prisoner stated in defence, that he had told the Setts at Mandavie Bunder that he was cold and they gave him the wool.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner, who is an old offender, to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

CHRIST CHURCH, KHANDALLA.

THE Consecration of this Church will take place, by desire of the Lord Bishop, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.

Your presence at this ceremony is respectfully invited.
FRANCIS GELL, Chaplain.
Khandalla, 26th January 1863.

Towards the erection of the two Churches of Khandalla and Poorundur, Government has already contributed Rs. 6,000, besides the wood, and a Bell. In addition to this, private liberality has subscribed for Khandalla Rs. 5,500; and for Poorundur Rs. 1,145. With these means the Khandalla Church has been completed first; at an expense of about Rs. 9,000, exclusive of the Octagonal Vestry; which was begun only after the receipt of the liberal donation of Mrs. Tredwell, (Contractor for the Bhore Ghat Incline,) of Rs. 1,000; with which this useful addition to the Church has been built. A considerable portion of the Church at Poorundur has also been raised; but till that Church is completed (which, it is hoped, may be before this time next year,) the entire cost of the undertaking cannot be correctly stated.

The Church now ready for Consecration, seats 170 persons in the Nave, in open Benches. It has a Chancel 20' by 10' 6", out of which a small room or Sacristy, 12' by 4' leads into the Vestry, which is 12 feet in diameter.

The Church is built in the lancet style of pointed architecture; without mouldings or carvings of any kind. Basalt has been used thoughout; the mullions, plinths, jambs, copings, and buttress faces, "clean hewn". With so small a sum at command, no ornamentation worthy of the style could be attempted; but efforts have been made, by simplicity of design and care in the main outlines, to preserve the feeling of Christian architecture. On the West wall stands a Bell-gable, 45 feet from the ground, pierced for one Bell; and on the East gable of the Nave a Sanctus-bell-cot. All the gables are finished with iron terminals, that over the Chancel in the form of a Cross.

The Roof, which is crested on the ridge, is pitched at an angle of 30°, and covered with Felt, on which, in a layer of cement, are laid single tiles; these with a few exceptions have been undisturbed by the heavy fall of rain at Khandalla, of above 300 inches.

The East window is a Triplet, filled with richly stained glass by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, in memory of Mr. Solomon Tredwell, who, unhappily, died at Khandalla, soon after having taken up the great work with which his name will always be associated. Below the centre light, the cusp of Sailors furnishes but few Vagrants, while Mr. Oliver from whose reports, if I recollect rightly, the Vagrancy discussion arose, is of the same opinion, and doubts the question being generally such as to demand the intervention of the Legislature. In this he would seem to stand alone, although, as I have before remarked, the evil of Vagrancy has not as yet attained very large dimensions; but the evil has been observed to be rapidly growing one, and according to the existing conditions of labour and absence of law or regulation, it must infallibly increase.

24. A not inconsiderable question regarding the Police and quiet of India lies at the very root of the matter, notwithstanding that it has attracted notice and been discussed, as one involving but the inconvenience of British Vagrancy or Mendicancy in a Country, devoid of appliances for the relief of such destitution. Perhaps Mr. Oliver may only have considered the subject in the latter aspect.

25. I would ask leave to remind those who differ from me in this matter, that British existence in India is an artificial one, and therefore exceptional as compared with the state of things at home. We are compelled to regulate things out in this country, which amidst the friction of a great homogeneous community arrange themselves with more or less of success, and of hardship to classes and individuals.

26. In this question of British Vagrancy in India, the necessity of arrangement is obvious to every one, if only in consequence of the mere sustenance of an English man demanding greater outlay than the ordinary wages of labour of the country. The necessity is further seen, because, except in the case of Sailors, a sum of money must be spent on account of passage money for return to England, if we would rid ourselves of the Vagrant, instead of maintaining him *sine die* in Jail, after this Vagrancy has compelled him to the commission of crime.

27. It is, therefore, submitted, that such arrangement should commence with prevention, and that such prevention can only be effected by regulations which touch the employers of labour, as well as those who have degenerated from their rank of Artisans or Labourers into a vagrant or dangerous class.

28. It comes, therefore, not to be simply a question of supply and demand of labour, which is ultimately adjusted by the market, but to be one of social relation and obligation between the masters and the community, the employers and the employees. The attempt has been made to show that the origin of Vagrancy may, in some instances, be traced to the interested action of the masters. The arguments used in opposition prove with certainty that the imputation is true.

29. I have, therefore, again to ask, if responsibility under the law should not accompany such interested action, and if prevention should not anticipate cure by a wise regulation, extending the principle of covenants even when the latter are not written. In general, covenants ensuring the employees against sudden changes of intention on the part of employers, are never omitted in private or public contracts, where the employees are prudent. In the case of State servants an obligation towards the employees is usually comprehended in the unwritten engagement of the latter. In the leanings should cause me to consider it more stringently from one of order, discipline, and personal responsibility.

30. The masters or employers are perfectly aware, that when engagements are made with skilled artizans such as plate-layers, drivers of engines, foremen in the various arts or professions of trade and manufactures, these being in general educated and prudent accordingly, while their arts or professions have a value at home, as distinguished from the mere unskilled labour market, do not omit to include in their contract, the obligation of return passage to England on the engagement ceasing.

31. The precaution is only not taken by the ignorant and unwary, or by the unskilled labourer.

32. Should masters and employers be permitted to take advantage of such ignorance and unwariness, and then throw a heavy burden on the community or the State on the ground that they are performing a high public duty in introducing "European Industry and Enterprize into India"?

33. The progress of the arrangement has brought us to one of the most difficult problems of the day in the relation of the Capital towards labour. The science of Political Economy has been worked with great skill by Capitalists in their own interest, but there is a growing conviction that only half the truth is told by that science. Many of the deepest and most respected of modern thinkers believe, that the social relations and obligations of Capital have been entirely forgotten, whether towards the State, which, by the security it gives, enables Capital to exist, or towards the labourers, who having called the Capital into existence, are under supply and demand theories and practice, liable to be thrown away like burnt out cinders, when no more can be got out of them.

34. The danger of inattention to the problem is strongly felt by every Government in Europe. It sits like a nightmare on those, on which the State attempts to compensate for the responsibility of property, and of the individual in the execution of his business as a member of the community, which may have been weakened or alienated by absolutism and unwise laws.

35. In England we have always held that such responsibility is at the same time our highest privilege and our highest duty. We do not allow it to be invaded. We resent the slightest encroachment on the part of the State, even when the latter may come in the guise of relief from a temporary or a partial burthen. We believe that our independence must suffer, if the principle of self-government with its attendant responsibilities, involving expense of time and money, be permitted to lose its force in any particular.

36. All this is shown in the Poor laws, and the exertions of the community at large to assist the action of those laws. State-aid is therefore objected to, that the possibility may be prevented of such aid and the direction which must accompany it, degenerating into a rule, which should weaken the principle of self-government and responsibility, and consequently the liability of property and our several institutions.

37. To these considerations it is to be attributed, that the unsolved problem in the relation of Capital to labour, does not entail on England, the dangers which imminently threaten the Governments and communities of some other countries.

38. If this general view be correct, and its accuracy will, I believe, be hardly disputed, it is not difficult to apply the principles conveyed in it, to the question immediately under discussion.

39. But in truth it is unnecessary to take such high and, perhaps, difficult ground. It has been touched on in the course of argument, merely to show the errors of statements under cover of which it is advanced by the Chamber of Commerce, "That a miscellaneous class of Vagrants remains to be provided for, who in England would be chargeable to the Township or Parish, and in India may equitably be deported at the expense of the State, to whose revenues the whole community contributes."

40. It may be seen in the above quotation, that the State is expected to perform the very duty done by property in England, of which in respect of the subject treated, and more especially of the class of our countrymen involved in it, the capitalist, manufacturers, merchants and other employers of British Industry in India, are the only representatives in this country.

41. But further we may ask why should the whole community or the "State" contribute for the extinction of an abuse caused by these very Capitalists?

42. What is this but to tax the community at large for the benefit of the commercial and industrial speculations of a few; for to such does it amount, if under the specious name of commercial enterprize, the latter are permitted to cause or foster an abuse, the direct consequences of their proceedings in search of profit, and to make the community pay for the remedy.

43. I am at a loss to comprehend how the Chamber of Commerce can couple the term "equitably" with such a proceeding.

44. I would remark that the last paragraph of my former paper of November, provides for the deportation of a Vagrant on account of whom no liability can be proved against an employer. It certainly would be unfair to render an employer liable for the expenses of deportation, who had taken a man out of the street and was in no manner responsible for his previous engagement, either to come to India or to remain in it. Such points would, of course, be guarded in any enactment by which the general principle might be affirmed.

45. I would ask leave to close this paper by one or two practical suggestions.

46. If the principle of responsibility were acknowledged, as above stated, we may apprehend, that that would form no sufficient cause in the minds of the employers or masters, to pay more than the due value of labour either directly or indirectly. Thus the employer being responsible for the good conduct of the employee, for his not becoming a Vagrant, or for his deportation when no income, would naturally institute "a Passage to England fund," just as is done by the Officers of the Army for their widows and orphans and for themselves. A deduction of 2 per cent. on low wages under 100 Rupees a month, and of 1 per cent. on salaries above such an amount, would, in all probability, suffice. The arrangement might enter into the original engagement, with due limitations equitable alike to the master and servant.

47. It is, I think, evident, that the responsibility being thrown by law on the master or employer, he could by such very simple means meet the obligation without any risk of pecuniary loss, except in case of summary reduction of his establishment, owing to sudden, unexpected, or capricious change of plans, for which the servant or employee should certainly not be rendered liable, with respect to the fact of his engagement to return in a contract from England. Such a system once set fairly in operation, we may believe that it would be soon found convenient to include within it, all persons belonging to an establishment, even though some of them might come from a class, for which, as intimated, employers cannot equitably be made liable.

48. To carry out the suggestion in practice would demand the most careful thought in the framing of rules. Such rules, if liberal and fair, would, according to the experience, we have of analogous institutions amongst the poor in England, and of the benefit funds of the Warrant Officers of the Bombay Army, and of the Artillery Regiment, be acceptable to the employees, while as exonerating the masters from pecuniary risk, they should reconcile the latter to the liability enforced by the State.

23rd December 1862.

W. R. MANSFIELD.

BENGAL.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, THE 17TH JANUARY 1863.

THE Honorable Ashley Eden to move that the Bill to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the Smoke of Furnances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta be brought forward and passed.

Also to move for leave to bring in the following Bills :—

1. A Bill to amend the Schedule annexed to Act XXII. of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern Border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.)
2. A Bill for regulating the Municipal Government of the Town of Calcutta, and for levying rates and taxes in that Town.

The Advocate-General to move that the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider proposals for amending or altering the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council be taken into consideration and adopted.

Moulvy Abdool Luteef to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Public Conveyances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the Clauses of the Bill.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.
Calcutta: The 14th Jan. 1863.
—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 16.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

RULES FOR REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF THE COURT.

Resolved that as a temporary measure to take effect until Rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of this Court shall have been made, but not for a period exceeding one year from the first of January 1863, the following Rules shall have effect.

1. All Rules which at the time of the abolition of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal were in force for regulating the practice of that Court, shall extend so far as the same are applicable and as nearly as may be to all matters of Ordinary Original Jurisdiction Civil or Criminal in this Court, except so far as the same may be contrary to the Provisions of the Act XXIV and XXI Vic. C. 104, or to the Letters Patent granted in pursuance thereof, or to the Provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, or as the same have been or shall hereafter be altered or modified by this Court.

2.—All Rules which at the time of the abolition of the Sudder Court were in force in that Court, shall extend so far as they are applicable and as nearly as may be to all proceedings of Appellate Jurisdiction in the High Court, not being cases of Appeal from the Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction of this Court, except so far as such Rules are contrary to the said Act XXIV and XXV Vic. C. 104, or to the said Letters Patent, or as the same have been or shall hereafter be altered or modified by this Court.

3.—All proceedings *In Rem* in the Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Jurisdictions shall be regulated as far as may be by the Rules and Regulations made and ordained in pursuance of the II William 4 C. 51, which were in force and regulated the practice and proceedings of the Vice Admiralty Court at Calcutta at the time of the publication of the said Letters Patent, except so far as the same be inconsistent with the Provisions of the said Act XXIV and XXV Vic. C. 104, or the said Letters Patent, or as the same shall be hereafter altered or modified by this Court.

4.—All such business as was formerly heard and determined by one Judge in the Sudder Court, may be heard and determined by one Judge of the High Court.

5.—A Court for the exercise of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court may be held before one Judge, or before two or more Judges, and two of such Court may sit at the same time.

6.—One Judge may refer any matter for the decision of two Judges.

7.—If in a Court of Original Jurisdiction held before two Judges there be a difference of opinion, the Chief Justice, or in his absence the Senior Judge present, shall have a double or casting voice.

8.—Appeals from the decision of one Judge shall be heard and determined by two other Judges, and in case the two Judges who exercise the Appellate Jurisdiction differ in opinion, the decision shall be affirmed.

9.—Appeals from decisions of two Judges in the exercise of Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction shall be entered in a separate List, and the Appellate Jurisdiction of this Court in regard to such matter of appeal shall be exercised by a Division Court consisting of three Judges.

10.—Until further orders such Appeals shall be heard at the Court House of the late Supreme Court.

11.—A Court for the exercise of the Ordinary Original Criminal Jurisdiction of this Court may be held before one Judge, and two or more Courts may sit at one time, in each of which there shall be one Judge.

B. PEACOCK. C. R. M. JACKSON. M. L. WELLS. H. T. RAIKES. C. STEER. W. MORGAN. JOHN P. MORGAN.
C. TREVOR. H. V. BAYLEY. F. W. KEMP. G. CAMPBELL. W. S. SETON-KARR. LOUIS JACKSON.

HIGH COURT.

[ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.]

Robert Napier Raikes *vs.* John Lang.

IN this case the plaintiff, an officer in the Indian Army, had prosecuted the defendant, Manager and Editor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, for several defamatory articles in that paper against the plaintiff as a Director of the Dalra Doon and North-West of India Tea Company Limited.

The case was called on this morning, and Mr. Doyne, on behalf of the defendant, stated that pleas of justification had been filed, which he desired to withdraw. He expressed his client's regret that, in consequence of wrong information, he had made statements concerning the plaintiff which he now admitted were without foundation, and he submitted to pay the costs of the plaintiff.

MADRAS.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "JASON."

TOWN POLICE OFFICE.—20TH JANY., 1863.

BEFORE T. G. CLARKE, ESQ., *Magistrate*, AND J. B. CROWTHER, ESQ., *Asst. Master Attendant.*

Christopher Rea sworn, deposed,—I was one of the Quarter Masters of the late S. S. *Jason*. I was on duty at midnight on Friday the 26th December. I was acting as Boatswain's Mate for the week. I was in all parts of the ship doing the respective duties of the ship' I remained on deck until four o'clock on the morning of the 27th December, when I was relieved by Manley, Boatswain's Mate. The night was pretty clear at times —during the time I was on deck it was not misty or rainy. I was too busy in attending to the duties of the ship to watch the wind. The ship was on the starboard tack with all plain sails set. After I came on deck at 12 o'clock the second officer Mr. Clayton desired me to get the deep sea line ready to pass along and also the patent lead. I got them ready but they were not at once used. I don't exactly remember if the lead was first used before or after we sighted the Madras light. First soundings—no bottom; this was after we sighted the Light. I went below at 4 o'clock and was called out along with the other hands to the ship to an anchor. It struck three bells (5½ A.M.) as I was coming aft from the head—the Captain sung out for a Quarter Master to go in the Chains. I obeyed the order immediately. As soon as I got my line clear I hove underhanded. The first cast I got to the best of my judgment was 5 fathoms. I hove instantly again, four and half fathoms. I hove again three and half fathoms, and then the vessel struck. Every time that I hove the lead I duly called out the soundings. When I left the deck at 4 o'clock in the morning the anchor was not ready for letting go immediately. On being relieved by Manley I passed the orders to him to see the anchor cleared—the flue of the anchor was not off the gunwale. When I passed the orders to Manley I was in the act of cleaning the stopper. The deep sea lead was kept going every hour from the time of lighting the light up to four o'clock. Pennington Quarter Master took the wheel at four o'clock, and was there when the vessel struck.

When I say that the night was pretty clear at times I mean that sometimes there might be a mist occasionally, sometimes I could see the stars. I did not notice the land when I got into the chains. Madras light was clear when I went down at four o'clock, when when I came up again at half-past five it was cloudy and came on to rain. I cannot tell what distance we were from Madras when I first saw the light, nor when I came up again at half-five o'clock.

Mr. Henry Clayton.—Sworn. I was Second Officer of the S. S. *Jason*. I was on duty during the middle watch from midnight on the 26th December to 4 A.M., on the 27th December. The wind was E. N. E. to N. E. and the weather was thick and misty, and squally. Sometimes the stars were visible but for a very short period. We were keeping a close luff all the watch, heading from N. to N. N. W. The deep sea lead was hove at 1-2-3 and 4 o'clock taking the soundings myself. The first cast was no bottom, second no bottom seventy fathoms, third thirty fathoms, fourth twenty two fathoms. The Madras Light was first reported from the gallant yard at ten minutes past one o'clock, seen on the port bow. We did not then take the bearings as we could not see it from the deck. Mr Boeuvie relieved me at 4 o'clock. I told him to keep the Light bearing W. Captain Hurst was on deck the whole time during my watch—he never went below. The Captain was not near me when I gave the order to Mr. Bouevie. I do not think he could have heard me, as he was then on the weather side of the ship. Mr. Baker the Chief Officer kept watch with Mr. Boeuvie. In taking the soundings I noted the marks both on the line and patent lead. The Starboard anchor was all ready for letting go the previous evening. I went forward at four o'lock on being relieved to see about the anchors being all clear. I was on deck when the order was given to go about—the attempt was made and the ship missed stays. After this, orders were passed to bring ship to an anchor, but I cannot state exactly the interval that elapsed. The vessel struck some time after—before we could let go the anchor. I saw the land just a very little time before the vessel struck as she was wearing round. I did not hear the surf. The wind did not come off the land until shortly after we took the ground. The Chief Mate was ill and was off duty that night. I did not see the Chief Mate on deck until nearly daylight. I have been at sea 12 years, six of which as an officer. I never before sailed in a ship like the *Jason*. I mean in an auxiliary Screw Steamer. To the best of my recollection not more than five minutes had elapsed between the time the ship missed stays and the time when the order was passed to bring her to anchor. It could not have been more than ten minutes between the time when the order was passed to bring the ship to anchor, and her striking. During those ten minutes everything was done to get the anchor out. All hands were not available in that interval, they were obeying other orders in different parts, relative to the wearing of the vessel. A sufficient number were not available because we had to attend the head sheets and help her round. The only order that I heard between the order to go about and the order to bring the vessel to anchor was from a midshipman to haul aft the head sheets. The first time I saw the land was just before the vessel struck as she was wearing round. At the time I first saw the land I could not tell how far distant it was. I did not see the surf when I first saw the land.

Mr. Edward James sworn :—I was third Officer of the Screw Steamer *Jason*. On the 26th of December I kept the first watch from 8 to 12 at night, and I was relieved at 12 by the second mate Mr. Clayton. I went below after this and did not come on deck again until called with the other hands to bring the ship to an anchor. The Madras Light was not sighted before I quitted my watch. The weather was cloudy, and the wind N. Easterly—with very light rain—occasionally the stars were visible. The vessel was on the starboard tack. The ship was in the act of wearing when I came on deck at half past four—the anchor was ready to let go. I heard no order given to let go the anchor. The ship was about four or five miles off the land when it was attempted to wear her, as far as I can judge. I was on deck when the vessel struck, soon after the hands were turned out—before the anchor was let go. No actual order was given to let go the anchor in my hearing. If the order was given I might or might not have heard it. The order might have been given without my hearing it. My position in the ship was aft. The Captain was aft constantly on the deck during the whole of my watch from 8 to 12. When I left the deck there was no apprehension of danger of any kind—nothing was sighted—I did not expect to make the Light during my watch. I have been at sea since 1856—about seven years. I have been an officer about two years. I sailed home from Calcutta in the *Jason* last year; I am 22 years old. Shortly after I came on deck, on the hands being called I saw the land—did not see or hear the surf until the ship struck.

James Simond Benwell sworn—deposed; I am a Captain in the Madras Staff Corps. I was a passenegr on board the *Jason* from England of which Captain Hurst was Commander. I have been four times at sea twice by the Cape and twice Overland. The discipline on board the *Jason* was as good as that on any other vessel I sailed in before Captain Hurst's social habits as far they came under my observation were temperate. I remember the morning of the 27th December when the vessel stranded. On the night of the 26th December I was awake all night engaged in my cabin packing. I went occasionally on deck. The night was very dark and misty. To the best of my recollection I saw the Captain on deck three times. I remember having asked him when he expected making Madras. He said between 7 and 8 o'clock on the following morning. Shortly before five o'clock. I left the deck having been up there for some time. No apprehensions whatever was entertained at this time. I was talking to the Captain at this time. He did not say anything calculated to awaken my fears or excite my curiosity Captain Hurst did not appear to apprehend any danger whatever. He was calm and collected in his conversation with me. He did not manifest any peculiarity either in his manner or conversation to attract my special notice; his conduct was as usual. I saw a revolving light which I supposed to be the Madras Light. I was called up to look at it by a fellow passenger, it was about two o'clock in the morning; when I came on deck at five o'clock I heard no surf and descried no land.

William Manley sworn; said I am boatswain's mate belonging to the late steam ship *Jason* I was on duty on the morning of the 27th December. On the night of the 26th I was on duty from 8 to 12 at night. On being relieved I went below to my berth, I went up again at four o'clock the same morning because I was called. I received orders from Quarter Master Rea to get the starboard anchor clear. The flue of the gunwale was down. I left the hands to get the anchor clear and I went to haul the mainsail up. We squared the after yards, the helm having been put down to try and stay the ship, as she had missed stays. We hauled aft the head sheets and fore sheets and tried to wear her. At this time the boatswain was called to see the compressors triced up and the chains clear. After I saw them clear, I was coming up from the forecastle when the ship struck. The anchor was all clear before the ship struck. I saw no land. I saw the breakers when the Captain sang out to "lay aft to the weather main brace." It was about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before the ship struck. Some of the men sang out that breakers were on the lee beam. The Captain was trying to stay the vessel but the vessel missed stays. I have been at sea twelve years. I did not hear any orders given to let go the anchor. It was a very dark night, and rather hazy with rain. I do not know if the stars were visible. I saw the light at little after I went on deck. I saw the breakers first as the Captain was going to stay the vessel. I heard some of the men cry out—they were on the lee side amidships. I cannot tell how far the breakers were off. The vessel was not in the act o wearing by the order of squaring the main yard when the breakers were seen. We squared the after yards finding the ship would not stay.

The Enquiry will be resumed at half past eleven o'clock this morning.—*Times, Jan.* 21.

SIR HUGH ROSE.

(From the Friend of India, Jan. 15.)

WRITING on the 18th December our Military Correspondent states that the Duke of Cambridge has reviewed the whole Crawley case in such a way as to make it impossible for Sir Hugh Rose to retain his command. A recal would probably for ever deprive the country of his services as a soldier, hence that step has been avoided. The telegram of 24th December asserts that Sir Richard Airey has declined to be his successor, and mentions the appointment of Sir Robert Napier as probable. The Duke of Cambridge has doubtless jumped to a conclusion in Sir Hugh Rose's case of Sir Charles Wood did in Mr. Laing's, but in a far more honorable way. Both have written despatches intended to force a resignation, and have acted on the certainty of the result. We trust Sir Robert Napier will be offered the command. None can feel more acutely than himself how much he is out of place in the Indian Cabinet. He is a soldier of the best stamp, but not a military statesman. He is a perfect gentleman, and personally a favorite with all who have been under his command.

MR. THACKERAY'S LAST NOVEL.*

(From the Times, Dec. 5.)

As a novelist Mr. Thackeray stands apart from the men of his tribe. It used to be the fashion to contrast his tales with those of Mr. Dickens. The points of resemblance and of difference between the two authors were picked out with astonishing minuteness, and the diverging lines drawn to infinity. But, in point of fact, Mr. Thackeray stands aloof from the entire race of novelists. He is unlike them, and they are unlike him. He and they work on different principles; and it says not a little for his prowess that he commands our attention,—that he compels the public to read his books, while in the conduct of his tales he sets at defiance the tastes of those for whom he caters. It is true that he has a select band of worshippers, who swear by him without reserve; but the great mass of readers, though they cannot resist the temptation of his volumes, generally put them down at the end with a good growl at his expense, and with a demand for the novel of some smaller man. He either cannot or will not write for mere amusement. His novels are nearly always half sermons, admirable sermons, the finest going, but still to that extent not fiction. So, hampering himself as he does—fettering himself, like Lightfoot in the story-books, lest he should run too fast—we sometimes wonder how he contrives to keep his place in the front rank of our novelists. He does it by virtue of two extraordinary qualities, in which he is at this moment unsurpassed—by virtue of his English style, and by virtue of his insight into character.

When we speak of his style, we may not forget that at times he takes sad liberties with the English language, seeking to enliven his page with slang, with a sudden colloquialism, and with unwelcome mimicry. Still, who can be more refined than he? who of our living writers is a greater master of idiomatic English? Who so much reminds us of the easy grace for which Addison and Steele were famous? When Mr. Thackeray is natural, when he is himself, his language is delightful to the ear, and those will enjoy it most who have studied most the delicacies and intricacies of style. His vocabulary is very copious, perhaps more than that of any of his brother novelists; but it is even more remarkable for its felicities than for its abundance. In spite of the vulgarities to which he can descend, chiefly in the way of mimicry, he has a very choice diction at command, and we know not any living prose writer who can express more perfectly what he has to say. It is not all at once that we gain this impression. His style is so natural, his art is for the most part so well hidden, that at first the excellence of his diction eludes notice. His is the furthest possible removed from a rhetorical style, like that of Macaulay or of Ruskin, which in the first sentence knocks one down and makes one feel—"Here is a lord of words." We read volumes of his writing before it dawns upon us that there is anything remarkable in his style, and then, as we begin to analyze it, we discover how finished it is, and how well he has earned a place among the English classics. Read *Esmond*, and say whether, in point of style, anything can be more perfect. That is is an imitation is true, but could the writer imitate so well if he were not possessed of a style of his own that is as good, if not better? And yet, as we give him this praise, confessing that his style draws us on and covers many iniquities, we know to a certainty that on the next page he writes he will, to spite us and torture us, go off in some inglorious pun, or flounder into some amazing slang. As we open the pages of *Philip*, we catch the criminal in the act. When his first number come out in the *Cornhill Magazine* he had occasion to describe the changes in our thoroughfares by means of which dwellinghouses have been gradually transformed into shops, and he said, "See in the embrasure of the window, you note looking to the stars and nestling by the soft side of your first love, hang Mr. Moses's bargains of turned old clothes, very cheap." This is all very well, but we open the reprint over which Mr. Thackeray has gone most carefully, and we find an alteration,—"See in the embrasure of the window, where you sate looking to the stars and nestling by the soft side of your first love, hang Mr. Moses's *museum* of turned old clothes, very cheap." Fancy a great writer, we may more, a classical writer—coming down to such gabble as this. We catch him in the act; we see that he cannot resist it; we imagine that he plumes himself upon this little insect of a pun more than upon great intellectual efforts. Of course, we laugh, but we laugh chiefly to see a big giant of a man like Mr. Thackeray catching flies in the window. We turn over some pages and light upon a similar escapade. The writer is speaking of Agnes Twysden and the other lambs who are brought yearly to the market by their mothers. "This one has been trotted to the market so long now that she knows the way herself. Her baa has been heard for—do not let us count how many seasons. She has nibbled out of countless hands frisked in many thousand dances; come quite harmless away from goodness knows how many wolves! Ah, ye lambs and unfledged innocents of our Arcadia! Ah, old *Elve!* Is of your ladyship this fable is narrated? I say it is as old as Cadmus, and man and mutton-kind. It is delightful to see the enthusiasm with which Mr. Thackeray pounces upon that *Elve* and italicises it. He glories and revels in that little pun, and for the sake of it is content to spoil an eloquent passage.

Mr. Thackeray has not only the resources of diction wherewith to enchant a reader, he has a rare insight into character, and knows how to make his personages speak and act as if they were living before us. We are not quite sure that in his way of putting his characters before us he does full justice to his own conception. His descriptions come by fits and starts; we have a little light here and a little light there; and gradually the picture grows upon one after innumerable unobserved touches. But, if his manner is a struggling, and his effects wanting in concentration, still there can be no mistake as to his intention. He seizes a character and strives to present it to us in all its phases. He is not content to give the phase which may be most interesting to us, or which may most help the action of the story; he insists on laying bare all the folds and hidden recesses of the character. No dissection of character now-a-days are so complete as those which he gives us. He will go out of his way to dwell on numberless little details which other writers would never think of. He is photographic in his style of work, and we can absolutely rely on his mental photography. His range of characters is not so wide as that of some other novelists, and we hear that women are not overpleased with the portraits which he has drawn of the sex. But his portraits are faithful, and the accusation against him is not that he has painted wrong, but that he has chosen the wrong persons to paint. That is a matter of opinion. Beckey Sharp may not have been a nice person to know, but she makes an uncommonly good picture; and we know not where we shall find another woman whose character has been more completely set forth. For the completeness of the exhibition, also, look at Colonel Newcome, Colonel Esmond, Major Pendennis, Feker, and in the present tale Dr. Firmin, the little Sister, or the hero Philip. Mr. Thackeray has elaborated his characters with the utmost care, and we can generally argue upon them as if they were living beings, with hands that we can touch, with eyes that we can watch, with a height that we can measure. In him more than in any man it is allowable to bring the personages of one novel into another—for they are real, and as real to us as they are to him. There is no more potent charm than this truthfulness.

The great objection that used to be taken to Mr. Thackeray is that he was cynical. The complaint was unmerited. He takes as kindly views of human nature as any other novelist. Could his writings have been divested of the reflections which belong to them, and could his characters have been seen as in a drama, speaking and acting for themselves, without the intervention of the author, the accusation would never have been made. It was in his commentaries that the fatal sin was detected, and the more these commentaries have been examined the less do they bear out the complaint. So little importance do we attach to the accusation in itself that we should not have mentioned it but to remark upon the influence which it has had upon Mr. Thackeray. He has always been too sensitive to criticism. We are not going to underrate our vocation as critics; but we do not like to see an author, in every line that he writes, afraid of committing himself, continually thinking of his censors, wondering what they will say of him, and anxious to avert rebuke by his explanations. This is too much Mr. Thackeray's case. He has not been able to bear without a murmur the reproach of being a cynic. He has felt deeply the gross injustice of this reproach; and whereas in his early works he gave us many reflections which were the original cause of offence, he now gives us not merely reflections, but reflections on his reflections, showing that these reflections are perfectly right and proper. Behold the changes wrought by the whirligig of time. When his reflections originally appeared they were blamed on account of their tendency. The objection to them was moral, not artistic. Now, we are, on the whole, satisfied on the score of their moral tendency, and our criticism is only that they stop the way. We are travelling at a dashing pace in a Hansom cab, when suddenly we are pulled up and have to wait ever so long behind a great waggon full of goods. The goods are precious, but the story lags. The reflections are now admitted to be true, and the fault which is found with them is that they are tiresome. The fact is, that while life is infinite in its variety, and while, therefore, the materials for the novelist are multitudinous as the sand, all our speculations and reflections on life naturally work up to unity, and are apt to become monotonous. There was a physician who said that when he began to practise he had a dozen remedies for every disease, but that as he drew to the end of his days he had but one remedy for a dozen diseases. So it is with the man of thought. When he starts he has a score of theories and formulas to explain every little incident that he sees, but as he mellows and ripens he discards one by one the articles of his early faith, and reduces his philosophical creed to a few simple sentences. It was natural that Mr. Thackeray's system of thought, as it became matured, should follow this law. But observe the consequences. People were at first startled by the peculiar manner in which he stated his views, and accused him of cynicism. As they became more familiar with his doctrines their dislike to them was softened, but he has felt the necessity of enforcing them more than ever; and while he has been shortening and simplifying his articles he has not been shortening or simplifying his homilies. It is the strongest proof of Mr. Thackeray's powers that he can go on this way moralizing to his readers on ever the same themes, and they are fascinated by his pen; they cannot resist the bitter-sweet of his lessons; they are attracted by his truthfulness; they will not refuse him a place in the first rank of our novelists. We abuse him, we growl at him, but we are aware that he is no second-rate author. He is peculiar in his ways, and he sets our teeth on edge, but he is first-rate.

One thing which plagues us in Mr. Thackeray's novels is, that he appears to be so much above his trade. What do we mean by this? We mean nothing offensive. We do not mean to say that, to use a word of his own, he is a snob. The superiority which he assumes, and to which we refer, is of a kind quite different from that of the snob. He is superior to the feelings which he undertakes to depict, which form the staple of his work and the principal source of its interest. The novelist trades on love. That is the grand theme which gives a sort of monotony to all modern art. Take it or leave it, we say. If a novel can be constructed without love, let us have it; we shall be glad of the change. But if love be absolutely required in order to sustain the interest, then let us have it without any apology. Let the novelist enter into his theme, and be, or appear to be, absorbed in it. He has no right to say, "As for spinning out a love conversation between Jenny and Jessamy or describing moonlight raptures and parsionate outpourings of two young hearts and so forth—excuse me, *sil vous plait*." I am a man of the world and of a certain age. Let the young people fill in this outline, and colour it as they please. Let the old folk who read lay down the book a minute and remember. It is well remembered, isn't it that time? Yes, good John Anderson, and Mrs. John. Yes, good Darby and John. The lips won't tell now what they did once. To-day is for the happy and to-morrow for the young, and yesterday, is not that dear and here too?" Not that Mr. Thackeray really refuses to describe the love scenes. He gives them all the same, and enters, in his minute manner, into curious little details of hand-squeezes and osculations which must strike terror into the soul of that wonderfully correct love-maker Mr. Anthony Trollope. He gives the love scenes with all the nonsense in them. He gives them as thoroughly as Mr. Disraeli did in *Henrietta Temple*. The difference is that what Mr. Disraeli did passionately and fearlessly, with a boldness which has never been surpassed, Mr. Thackeray, does blushingly, mincingly, apologizingly. Here is another passage which will illustrate our meaning. "There's Mr. Pendennis" says the little Sister, "who comes to see Mr. Ridley. I wonder how a married man can go on writing about love, and all that stuff." Mr. Thackeray adds for himself—"And indeed it is rather absurd for elderly fingers to be still twanging Dan Cupid's toy bow and arrows. Yesterday is gone—yes, but very well remembered; and we think of it the more, now we know that to-morrow is not going to bring as much." It will be seen that in all these apologies, he ends with a little confession of interest in the tender passion. He is still capable of being thawed. "Mine is a modest muse," he says, "and as the period of the story arrives when a description of love-making is justly due, my Mnemosyne turns from the young couple, drops a little curtain over the embrasure, where they are whispering, heaves a sigh from her elderly bosom, and lays a finger on her lips. Ah! Mnemosyne, dear! we will not be spies on the young people. We will not scold them. We won't talk about their doings much. When we were young, we too, perhaps, were taken in under Love's tent; we have eaten of his salt, and partaken of bitter, his delicious bread." Mr. Thackeray is not so very old. He is not older than Shakespeare or Walter Scott, or Sir Edward Lytton, or Mr. Dickens, and we do not find these men hanging their heads or professing to be ashamed of the love-raptures in which they undertake to interest their readers. To see this sort of thing in a novelist is about as droll as to see one of the boys in Mr. Leech's pictures supremely elevated above a taste for sweets, and calling for amontillado and the driest champagne.

Of this particular novel, called *The Adventures of Philip*, we have not much to say. It is written with great care; it is Thackeray in every page; it gives as good an idea of his peculiar powers as anything he ever wrote; and we have found it interesting. But the writer does not break much new ground. We have life in Bohemia, the fashionable doctor's life, the life of writers in newspapers 20 years ago, the life of Parisian boarding-houses, the life of shabby genteel folks at home who on limited means, aspire to move in the best society. The character of Doctor Firmin is touched off sharply, and we come to know the man as well as if he had felt our pulses and we had drank his wine. The Little Sister is one of those characters which Mr. Thackeray loves to paint—her vulgarity and bad pronunciation satisfy his sense of humour, while her goodness lights up his heart. For vulgarity Mr. Thackeray has full swing in the character of Mugford, the newspaper proprietor, and it is amazing to see the goodwill with which he brings out the weakness of the poor man. "One day Mugford expected a celebrated literary character to dinner, and Philip and Cassidy were invited to meet him. The great man was ill and was unable to come. 'Don't dish up the side-dishes,' called out Mugford to his cook; and then hearing of his other guests, 'Mr. Lyon ain't a coming.'" It is curious to see with what an infallible scent our author pounces on these little grossnesses. There is nothing that he seems to enjoy more than the exhibition of bad grammar and vulgar manners. Again and again he returns to the theme and chuckles over it with immense relish. Especially does he delight in this vulgarity when he can place it in contrast with pretension, and any contrast of a similar kind takes his fancy. In General Baynes he loves to think of the brave soldier, the fine manly fellow, being at the same time the henpecked husband. In his new Philip he loves to paint the man poor, but scorning wealth, the man of luxurious training, content with simple fare. Philip is born to a fortune of 30,000*l.* He loses it through the iniquity of his father, and he has to work for his living. He does work, he has to rough it, and having shown that he could conquer he has a fortune left to him. The way in which the fortune comes to him is marvellous. It should be specially noted as an ancident devised by Mr. Thackeray. The Earl of Ringwood was Philip's uncle, and left him a considerable legacy.—Suddenly, in a fit of gout, he quarrelled with his nephew; the next day sent to his lawyer, for his will, and, it was supposed destroyed it. At all events in a day or two he went to his country seat, died there of the gout, and the will in which Philip was mentioned was not to be found. Long years afterwards, when Philip was a married man with children, and had been fighting a hard battle in the world, he went with his family to the seaside not far from the seat of the Ringwoods. He went over to see the old house to which he was a stranger. He found that there was to be an election of a Member of Parliament for the family borough in the neighbourhood; and he felt not a little interested in the result. To shorten a long story, one of the Ringwood carriages was brought forth on the occasion of the election; it was smashed in the turmoil of the day; a great gap was seen in its side; and a lad was about to thrust his hand into the orifice, when Woolcomb turned upon him. In the old travelling carriages there used to be a well or sword case, in which travellers put swords and pistols in days when such weapons of defence were needful on the road. Out of this swordcase of Lord Ringwood's old post-chariot, Woolcomb did not draw a sword, but a foolscap paper folded and tied with a red tape. And he began to read the superscription—"Will of the Right Honourable John, Earl of Ringwood. Bradgate, Smith, and Burrows." It was the will which Lord Ringwood had sent for a few days before his death, and which, instead of destroying, he had taken with him to the country. The will remained in the swordcase of the chariot all these years untouched. Bravo, Mr. Thackeray! All through your volumes you refuse to surprise us, you scorn to take us unawares, you are careful to tell us on every occasion what is the point you are driving at and what is the upshot of this or that series of incidents; but you are determined to dumbfound us in the end, you will show that you can surprise us when you like, and you carry off your hero at the last in a flaming chariot. It is extremely well done; it is rather melodramatic; but as Mr. Thackeray's first attempt of a serious kind in this line, we wish to celebrate the event with unqualified congratulations.

* *The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World; showing who robbed him, who helped him, and who passed him by.* By W. M. Thackeray. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, Gratefully for the Pensioners' Library, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain—TURNER, Secretary.

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they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to
CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE,
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NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES,
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CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS as *liberal* and their PRICE as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods)
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Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Ross Berries, and Currants.

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Muscatel Raisins, in cartoo, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ¼ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lb. Jars, Zante Currants, in 4 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. ditto, ditto, 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles, of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles, Nora-andy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 1 lb., ditto, Jordan Almonds in 1 lb. canisters, ditto Almonds, in ¼ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges and Comfits, sund. bottles, ditto ditto corked bottles, Gillon's Confectionery, Jams and Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon-Bons, Cosaques.

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Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Beef Corned Round of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheek, ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, ditto and Vegetables, Haricot Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Patties, Lobster Salad, Sardines, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings à la Sardines, Lamprey's in Oil, Lampreys in Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in 4 gallon jars, Salted Herrings in 4 gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, and Kippered Salmon.

SOUPS.

Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch-Potch, Oyster, Chicken Broth, Soup Leaves, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tea Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, ½ pints and ¼ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats, in ditto.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, plain, ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips, Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl Boiled, ditto, Roasted Duck and Green Peas, Rabbit Stushed, Hare, Jugged.

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PHILLIPPE AND CANAUD'S AND OTHERS.

Full size tins.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

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Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb., Pâté de fois Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de fois Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c.

JELLIES IN BOTTLES.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

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York Hams, ditto in Belly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert Cheese, Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Cheddar ditto, North Wilts ditto, and Pine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Greuyere and Parmasan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef, Pig's Cheeks, Brest Ox Tongues, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collored do., Rein-deer do. six in a tin, Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates, ditto Park Pates, Veal and Ham Pates, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

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In Glass or Earthenware Jars.

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Vanilla Chocolate, in sticks, ½ lb., ditto ditto in bacons, ½ lb. ditto ditto, assorted fruit imitations, in boxes, Chocolate Santé, ½ lb. cakes.

SUNDRIES.

Conserve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery Seed, Tapioca, Carraway Comfits, Arrowroot in ½lb. in 1lb. and in 2 lb., Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lbs. in 7 lb., Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lb., and in 7 lb., Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Lagliari Paste, Parmasan Cheese, Prepared Jamaica Ginger, Sliced Spice Orange Flower Water, ½ pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homœopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ½ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in ½ lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do., Patent Isinglass in ½ lb. tins, Gelantine in ½ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grillwade's Desiccated Milk, Table Salt in Jars, Knives for opening canisters, Dun's Essence of Coffee and Russian Caviare.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

Mixed Biscuits, Current Tunbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Gluten ditto, Arrowroot, Rich Arrowroot, Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Pressburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccaroons, Rusalias, Almond Drops, Ginger ditto, Finger Biscuits, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway ditto, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine Albert Biscuits, Queen's do. Nonesuch, Picnic, do., Nic-Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small ditto, large, Captain's small, ditto large, Travellers' Soda, Lunch, Plain Cabin, Oval Thin Captains, Seed Biscuits, Spice Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread.

FORTNUM MASON & CO.'S STORES.

York Hams in tins, Strasbourgh Bacon, ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, ditto ditto collared (ready for use), Reindeer ditto, Russian Caviare ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois, and Truffles, and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES, &c.

CHUTNEY.

Cashmere Chutney, (mild), Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney-superior Madras Chutney, Indian delicious Chutney, with out Chilly.

SAUCES.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce (fresh) Tomata Sauce.

PICKLES.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ½, ¼, and whole kegs.

FISH PICKLES.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow, in pots.

CURRY POWDER.

Bengal Curry Powder, superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Mulligatawny Paste.

SUNDRIES.

Ripe Mango Fruits, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Poona) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

PRESERVES.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China jars.

SYRUPS.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup, Orange Syrup.

JAMS.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

JELLIES.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurrand Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

MARMALADE.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

CHINA PRESERVES OF FIRST QUALITY.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Cumquat, Mango Hound and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... ,,	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur	...		8 13	8 35		5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COOREL ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandop ..... ,,	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... ,,	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
25½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... ,,	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... ,,	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor ..... ,,	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... ,,	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... ,,	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... ,,	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Nipher ..... ,,	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ... ,,	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... ,,	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ... ,,	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ... ,,	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujnaum ..... ,,	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... ,,	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee ..... ,,	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud ..... ,,	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... ,,	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel ..... ,,	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee ..... ,,	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

| Miles. | STATIONS. | Wk. days & Sundays | Wk. days & Sundays | Week days only